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B A R R Y P O R T H E A L T H A U T H O R I T Y.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1948

BY

THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER,

MARY LENNOX, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.,
D.P.H.(Wales).



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(Acting as the Port Health Authority).

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. M. Cannan.

The Mayor (Alderman E. Cawley, J.P.)	Councillor F. Atkins.
Alderman Mrs. D. M. Rees, J.P.	Councillor J. T. Davies.
Alderman P. D. Richards.	Councillor R. M. Howell.
Councillor Mrs. M. V. Davies.	Councillor W. Parry.
Councillor Mrs. M. M. Higgins.	Councillor T. Yeoman.

Clerk to Port Health Authority: T. D. Howells.

Port Medical Officer.

Mary Lennox,
B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.,
D.P.H. (Wales).

Deputy Port Medical Officer: G. W. Monro, M.B., Ch.B.,
(part-time). D.P.H.
(appointed August, 1948).

Chief Port Health Inspector: T. L. Spickett, M.R.S.I. X

Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector: C. H. Symmonds, M.R.S.I.,
A.M.Inst.B.E. X

Port Health Inspectors:

J. T. Evans.	(died April, 1948).
G. E. Knight.	Ø (appointed January, 1948).
D. W. Wilkins.	Ø (appointed September, 1948).

Rodent Operator: E. H. Prosser.
(left employ - October, 1948).
A. F. Turner.
(appointed October, 1948).

Clerk: W. F. Waite.

- X Also holds Certificate for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.
- / Held Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association Examination Board.
- Ø Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.



BOROUGH



OF BARRY

*With the Compliments of the
Port Medical Officer.*

*Public Health Department,
Woodlands Road, Barry.*

B A R R Y P O R T H E A L T H A U T H O R I T Y.

Public Health Department,
Woodlands Road,
BARRY, Glam.

October, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
acting as the Port Health Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1948.

This is the 60th Annual Report on the work of the Barry Port Health Authority and covers the work of the Authority during the year. The Report has been prepared on the lines as indicated in Circular 164/48 (Memo 302/S.A. - 1946) issued by the Ministry of Health to Port Health Authorities.

JURISDICTION OF THE PORT.

No alteration was made during the year in the limits of jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority. Full details of existing limits have been given in previous reports.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1948.

Table A. (Ministry of Health).

Details in respect of the amount of shipping which entered the Port during the year are given on the following page - Table A - Ministry of Health.

By comparison with the figures for 1947, Foreign tonnage showed a slight decrease during 1948, whilst there was an increase in that of Coastwise shipping. The overall figure (Foreign and Coastwise combined) was very slightly in favour of 1948.

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING 1948.

TABLE A. (Ministry of Health.

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		No. of reported to be defective.	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied.	No. of vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors.	No. of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector or.				
FOREIGN								
Steamers	129	189,151	26	94	31	31	-	-
X.Motors	7	11,349	1	3	-	-	-	-
Sailing	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Foreign..	136	200,500	27	97	31	31	-	-
COASTWISE.								
Steamers	1,409	1,181,112	9	391	166	155	4	1
X.Motors	810	162,881	-	109	13	13	-	-
Sailing	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Coastwise	2,219	1,343,993	9	500	179	168	4	1
Total Foreign & Coastwise ...	2,355	1,544,493	36	597	210	199	4	1

X. Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

Ships inspected during the year.

This table shows the nationality of ships inspected during the year, and it will be seen that the majority are British ships, the remainder being vessels of all nationalities, the highest proportion being Norwegian, followed mainly by Dutch and Swedish.

Nationality.	Motor and Steam	Sail.	Total.
British	436	-	436
Finnish	6	-	6
American	2	-	2
Norwegian	37	-	37
Dutch	21	-	21
Swedish	20	-	20
Portuguese	8	-	8
Danish	14	-	14
German	3	-	3
Greek	6	-	6
Belgian	1	-	1
Spanish	8	-	8
Eirean	11	-	11
French	7	-	7
Turkish	1	-	1
Panamanian	13	-	13
Italian	3	-	3
Total	597	-	597

11. - CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

Table B. - (Ministry of Health).

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1948,

No. of Passengers.	1st. Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd. Class.	Trans-migrants.
Inwards ...	3	-	-	-
Outwards ...	-	-	-	-

(b) Cargo Traffic.

The following figures indicate the nature and amount of trade done -

Imports.

Coal and Coke	...	...	7,022 tons.
Iron and Steel (Pig Iron etc.)	...	...	477 "
Timber and Deals	...	...	225 "
Pitwood and Mining Timber..	...	...	136,816 "
Grain and Flour	...	...	110,811 "
Oil	...	...	61,627 "
General Merchandise	...	...	4,318 "
Building Sand	...	...	17,596 "

Total Imports... 338,892 tons.

Exports.

Coal and Coke	...	...	2,175,447 tons.
Iron and Steel	...	...	175 "
Cement	...	...	400 "
Grain and Flour	...	...	18,737 "
Oil	...	...	11,163 "
General Merchandise	...	...	62,763 "
Ballast	...	...	3,081 "

Total Exports... 2,271,766 tons.

Total Imports and
Exports ... 2,610,658 tons.

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE PORT PRINCIPALLY TRADES. - The Port principally trades with America, Canada, Newfoundland, France, Mexican Gulf, Persian Gulf, Mediterranean Ports, London and other home ports.

111. SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

1. (a) For the Port. Drinking water is supplied from the town supply, through the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive - South Wales Docks.
- (b) For Shipping. The same supply as in (a) is used for shipping.
2. Hydrants and hosepipes. Regular samples are taken from hydrants on the dockside. Hosepipes are tested, examined, scrubbed and flushed before and after use.
3. Water Boats. There are no water boats in use in the Port.

Seventy-three samples of water were taken from ships.

In each case where the water was found unsatisfactory the tanks were emptied and cleansed before taking a fresh supply of water on board.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water

Number of Samples.	Satisfactory.	Moderate Purity.	Doubtful Purity.	Contaminated.
73	61	1	8	3

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

Several of the arrangements made under these regulations have been described in previous reports and in accordance with paragraph 3 of Circular 164/48 (Ministry of Health) such details are omitted from this report (reference following sub-headings (1) (2) (3) (4) and (5)).

- (1) Arrangements for Dealing with Declaration of Health.
- (2) Boarding of Vessels on Arrival.
- (3) Notification to the Authority of Inward Vessels requiring Special Attention (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, etc.).
- (4) Mooring Stations Designated under Article 10.
 - (a) Within the Docks.
 - (b) Outside the Docks.
- (5) Particulars of any Standing Exemptions from the Provisions of Article 14.
- (6) Experience of Working of Article 16.

During the year, it was not necessary to enforce the provisions of this Article.
- (7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for -

- (a) Premises and Waiting-rooms for Medical Examination.

The Port Medical Officer's Office and Port Health Inspectors' Office are available if and when required. Adequate facilities are usually found to be available on board vessels.

- (b) Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing and Other Articles.

The Port Health Officers undertake the disinfection of infected quarters. Infected bedding and clothing are removed to the Public Health Centre for steam disinfection.

Vermineous persons are also removed to the Public Health Centre, where they are bathed and treated. Their clothing and other belongings are, if necessary, dealt with at the same time by steam disinfection.

- (c) Premises for the Temporary Accommodation of Persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations.

Hospital accommodation would be available for patients, whilst in the case of fit persons, necessary provision would be made by Shipping Agents.

- (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.

Until 5th July, 1948, the arrangements for segregation of cases of infectious diseases were as follows :-

- (i) Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Smallpox.

Hospital accommodation was available at the Barry Corporation's Smallpox Hospital, Weycock Road, Barry. This Hospital was reserved purely for any such eventuality.

- (ii) Enteric Group and infections of the central nervous system.

Arrangements existed with the Cardiff City Corporation for necessary accommodation at the City Isolation Hospital, Canton, Cardiff.

(iii) Other infectious diseases.

Arrangements were made for such cases to be removed to the Barry Corporation's Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colcot Road, Barry.

On 5th July, 1948, the implementation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, resulted in the transfer of the Barry and Cardiff Isolation Hospitals to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

The Barry Corporation's Smallpox Hospital was disclaimed by the Hospital Board.

As a result of these changes, whilst the arrangements as detailed in (ii) and (iii) remained operative to the end of the year, alternative provisions had to be made in respect of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Smallpox. Arrangements were made for the reception of any such cases at Caerau Hospital, near Cardiff.

(e) Ambulance Transport.

Up to the 5th July, 1948, suitable ambulance facilities were provided by the Barry Corporation.

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Ambulance Service is now the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and I am pleased to say has proved most efficient and co-operative. The local headquarters of the Service are at the Barry Fire Station, Court Road, Barry - a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the dock area.

(f) Supervision of Contacts.

Contacts, if allowed to remain on the ship, are kept under daily observation by the Port Medical Officer. If, after examination, they are permitted to proceed to their own homes, their names and addresses are taken and notification is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they are going.

(8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague.

These examinations are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff. It should be noted that since October, 1948, this work has been carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health).

(9) Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.

The arrangements and applicable remarks are the same as for (8) above.

10) Treatment of Venereal Disease among merchant seamen.

Careful enquiries are always made of the responsible officers of ships as to the possibility of cases of venereal disease amongst the crew and leaflets with full directions are distributed to masters of vessels.

A Venereal Disease Clinic is held twice a week at the Public Health Department, Woodlands Road, Barry. Other convenient clinics are also held in Cardiff (Cardiff Royal Infirmary and Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital). Full details of days and times of the various clinics are always made available to seamen.

Up to the 5th July, 1948, the Barry Clinic was controlled by the Glamorgan County Council, but on that date was transferred to the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

Dr. Philip Simon, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Officer i/c Clinic, has kindly provided the following details of attendances at the Barry Clinic together with some interesting observations.

Seamen treated at Venereal Diseases Clinic.

1948.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Non- Venereal.	Totals.
<u>Cases.</u>					
Total	26	4	56	39	125
New	17	3	31	35	86
<u>Attendances.</u>					
Total	463	10	131	87	691
New	287	8	122	69	486

Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The advent of Pencillin in the treatment of Gonorrhoea has proved very satisfactory in the case of seamen as, in the majority of cases, a single injection plus Sulphathiazole Tablets, suffices to cure a patient. It is very difficult to treat seamen for Syphilis, because, speaking generally, they do not stay long enough in one port.

Clinic Attendances.

The single injection treatment for Gonorrhoea has considerably lowered attendances as shown in the Table. Pencillin also curtails the treatment of Syphilis by some months.

Contact Tracing.

This is most difficult, as the majority of contacts of seamen seen at this Clinic were prostitutes in Spain and Portugal, while by far the largest number of merchant navy personnel infected, came from the Scandinavian countries - Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Cases who ceased to attend before certification of cure.

These have greatly increased, probably mainly due to the quick reaction of Penicillin in the treatment of Gonorrhoea. It may be safely assumed however, that the majority of these cases are free from infection after the one injection of Penicillin plus the Sulphathiazole Tablets.

(11) Arrangements for the interment of dead.

Dead bodies on ships are removed to the Barry Corporation Mortuary and necessary action taken to secure burial.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table C. (Ministry of Health). Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels, 1948.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1948.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Chicken Pox ☐	-	1	1	0.2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1.4
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.8
Malaria	-	-	-	0.6
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	0.6
Influenza	-	-	-	0.4
Measles	-	-	-	0.2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	0.2

☐ Case removed to Barry Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Table D. (Ministry of Health). Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1948.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous five years
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Diphtheria	-	1	1	0.0
Cerebro-				
Spinal Fever	-	-	-	0.2
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	0.2
Measles	-	-	-	0.2

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

Steps taken for detection of Rodent Plague.

(a) In ships in the port.

Trapping is carried out on vessels arriving from Infected Areas and on any ship which gives evidence of a rat population. Any rats found dead on board a vessel are submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. A proportion of those trapped is also forwarded for examination.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.

Close co-operation is maintained between the Rodent Operators of the Port Health Authority and the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive.

Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

All vessels are advised to place rat guards on the mooring ropes. Ships from 'Infected Areas' and those upon which rats are known to be, are required to adopt this procedure and inspections are made to ensure necessary compliance.

Methods of Deratisation.

(a) Ships.

Deratisation of vessels in this port is carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Inspectors. Two methods of rat destruction were used during the year (1) Fumigation by Hydrogen Cyanide and (2) Trapping.

(b) Premises in the vicinity of Docks and Quays.

Trapping and poisoning were the methods used in these premises by both the Authority's and Docks and Inland Waterways Executive's operators.

Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.

All foreign-going vessels are inspected as soon as possible after arrival, whilst those engaged in coastal trade are inspected at regular intervals.

Rat-Proofing.

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?

Generally speaking, the warehouses, etc., at the Docks are brick or metal built and all reasonable steps are taken to prevent rat harbourage.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.

(i) In ships.

Emphasis is laid upon the necessity for extending rat-proofing to the utmost and all steps are taken to ensure that these measures are suitably maintained.

(ii) On shore.

General inspections are made of warehouses, out-buildings, drains, etc., on the dockside and the attention of authorities concerned is drawn to any defects discovered.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.

(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Black Rats	-	-	19	34	20	2	34	-	-	10	19	10	148
Brown Rats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Species not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rats examined	-	-	6	9	-	-	6	-	-	10	3	5	39
Infected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Black Rats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
Brown Rats	14	18	15	14	20	3	8	8	9	26	17	9	161
Brown Rats Ø	5	3	3	17	-	11	7	4	15	3	3	12	83
Species not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rats examined	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	6	2	3	26
Infected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ø Rats reported thus were caught by Rodent Operator employed by Docks and Inland Waterways Executive (South Wales Docks).

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague 'infected' or 'suspected' vessel or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.

Total Number of such vessels arriving.	Number of such vessels fumigated by SO ₂	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such vessels fumigated by H.C.N.
1.	2.	3.	4.
-	-	-	-
Number of Rats killed.	Number of such vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc. were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out.
5.	6.	7.	8.
-	-	-	-

Table H. ^x (Ministry of Health). Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued.				No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued.	Total Certificates Issued.
		After fumigation with.	SO ₂	H.C.N. and SO ₂	After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.		
		H.C.N.					
Ships up to 300 tons	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
" from 301 - 1,000 tons.	11	2	-	-	-	9	11
" " 1,001 - 3,000 "	33	7	-	-	-	26	33
" " 3,001 - 10,000 "	19	9	-	-	-	10	19
" over 10,000 tons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	70	18	-	-	-	52	70

x. Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Form Port 11).

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J. (Ministry of Health).

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number Inspected during the year.	Defects of Original Construction.	Structural Defects through wear & tear.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	436	55	381	366
Other Nations.	161	6	19	61

DEFECTS OF SANITATION.

	Defects discovered.	Defects remedied.	Defects not remedied
<u>DEFECTS OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION.</u>			
No fresh water filter.	1	1	-
No water supply to pantry.	2	1	1
No water supply to galley.	1	-	1
No baking facilities in galley.	1	-	1
No fresh water supply to messroom.	3	1	2
No food stores.	1	-	1
No wash-up basins.	4	3	1
No fresh water to lavatory.	5	3	2
No gravitating flushing system to W.C.	10	6	4
No food lockers.	5	4	1
No washing facilities.	9	6	3
No fresh water to accommodation.	5	4	1
No water supply to washplace.	7	5	2
No scuppers.	1	1	-
No tap to water filter.	1	1	-
No clothes lockers.	1	1	-
Lack of shelves in storeroom.	1	1	-
Insanitary lavatories.	2	-	2
Insufficient seating accommodation in Mess.	1	-	1
Total.	61	38	23
<u>STRUCTURAL DEFECTS THROUGH WEAR AND TEAR.</u>			
Defective food lockers.	9	8	1
" W.C. flush tanks.	1	-	1
" valves.	20	19	1
" bulkhead lining.	1	-	1
" ports.	55	45	10
" radiators.	9	5	4
" steam boiler.	7	7	-
" door locks.	8	7	1
" door handles.	14	12	2
" fresh water supply.	13	12	1
" flushing apparatus.	11	9	2
" water closets	3	3	-
" tables.	3	3	-
" water closet seats.	27	26	1
" doors.	30	27	3
" ventilators.	27	23	4
c/f	238	206	32

	Defects discov- ered.	Defects remed- ied.	Defects not remedied
STRUCTURAL DEFECTS THROUGH			
WEAR AND TEAR. (cont.)	b/f	238	206
Defective deadlights.	10	9	1
" showers.	6	5	1
" clothes lockers.	5	4	1
" steam pipes.	7	6	1
" bulkhead.	1	1	-
" heating apparatus.	1	1	-
" bunks.	2	2	-
" floors.	3	3	-
" Cupboards.	2	2	-
" seats.	2	2	-
" water supply pumps.	2	2	-
" scuppers.	1	-	1
" electric light fittings.	4	2	2
" ice chest.	1	-	1
Broken washbasins.	8	8	-
" water closets.	3	3	-
" vegetable lockers.	1	1	-
" coal stoves.	2	2	-
" washbasin waste pipes.	1	-	1
" steam valve handles.	1	-	1
Leaking deckhead.	56	39	17
" hawse pipe.	3	3	-
" water pipe.	3	3	-
" taps.	1	1	-
" W.C. flush pipe joint.	3	2	1
" tanks.	5	4	1
" waste pipes	2	1	1
Uneven and insanitary decks.	9	4	5
No washbasin plugs.	13	13	-
Missing washbasin.	2	2	-
Ineffective overside flap valves.	2	2	-
Total.	400	333	67
DIRT AND OTHER CONDITIONS.			
PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH.			
Dirty provision storerooms.	10	10	-
" water closets.	66	63	3
" lavatories.	10	10	-
" forecastles.	40	36	4
" accommodation.	55	54	1
" galley.	20	19	1
" washplaces.	46	45	1
" food lockers.	2	2	-
" water tanks.	6	6	-
" washbasins.	7	6	1
" messrooms.	22	19	3
" tables.	1	1	-
" pantry.	3	3	-
" potato store	1	1	-
" bathroom	2	-	2
" bath.	2	1	1
" percolator.	1	1	-
" chart room.	1	1	-
" beds.	1	1	-
" ice chest.	1	1	-
Choked washbasin	2	2	-
" water closets.	17	16	1
" waste pipes.	7	7	-
" scuppers.	15	12	3
c/f	338	317	21

		Defects discov- ered.	Defects remed- ied.	Defects not remedied
<u>PORT AND OTHER CONDITIONS</u>				
<u>PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH.</u> (cont.).	b/f	338	317	21
Accumulation of refuse.		16	15	1
Insufficient natural lighting.		2	2	-
Unlagged steam pipes.		11	8	3
Unventilated food lockers.		2	1	1
Unguarded steam radiators.		20	20	-
Unventilated accommodation.		14	14	-
Stores in washplace.		2	2	-
No washbasin receiver.		5	5	-
Excessive condensation in accommodation.		2	2	-
	Total.	412	386	26
<u>VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.</u>				
Verminous accommodation.		12	11	1
" storeroom.		3	3	-
	Total.	15	14	1
	Grand Total.	888	771	117

Number of vessels subject to detailed examination.....	597
" " notices served.....	210
" " " complied with.....	199
" " " partially complied with.....	-
(a) Percentage of defects remedied	86.82
(b) " " " of original construction remedied.....	62.30
(c) " " " through wear and tear remedied....	83.25
(d) " " " due to dirt and other conditions prejudicial to health remedied....	93.69
(e) " " " due to vermin remedied.....	93.3

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

1. - Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 and 1944.
The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

During the year, the Cold Stores were regularly inspected and close contact maintained with the Flour Mills. Several requests were also received for the examination of items of ships' stores.

The following list shows details of foodstuffs condemned by the Chief Port Health Inspector:-

Flour.....	51,800 lbs.	(fit for animal feeding)
Beans.....	140 lbs.	(fit for animal feeding)
Fish.....	103 lbs.	
Mixed Meat.....	100 lbs.	
Corned Beef....	84 lbs.	
Beef.....	55 lbs.	
Mutton.....	50 lbs.	
Pickles.....	28 lbs.	
Butter.....	21 x 60 ozs.	(fit for manufacturing purposes).

2. - The Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948.

Number of samples examined by :-

(a) Bacteriologist..... Nil.

(b) Analyst..... Nil.

3. - The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

4. - The Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948.

There are no shellfish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

OTHER MATTERS.

(a) Factories and Workshops.

Frequent inspections of the sanitary conveniences were made during the year. All nuisances have been reported upon and the remedial work carried out. The conditions from a public health point of view are satisfactory.

(b) Sanitary Conveniences on Dockside.

These are adequate and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(c) Foreign Animals Orders, 1910 - 1919.

These orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports, scheduled ports and countries, and also provide for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels on which animals are carried.

43 dogs, 38 cats and 1 monkey were brought to the Port during the year.

(d) The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

These Regulations prohibit the importation of birds of the parrot species, exemption being granted only in cases of special permission by the Minister of Health and for zoological requirements.

During the year two parrots were brought into the port. The requisite notices prohibiting removal from the vessels were served and written undertakings to this effect received. The birds were healthy and left the port on the vessels concerned.

(e) Dangerous Drugs (No. 3) Regulations, 1923.

No certificates were issued under these Regulations during the year.

Staffing.

I regret to report that Mr. J. T. Evans, Port Health Inspector, died in April, 1948, after several months illness. Mr. Evans had been an Inspector with this Authority for 36 years and rendered loyal and efficient service. It was typical of Mr. Evans that, in spite of failing health during the last year of his life, he insisted on discharging his duties to the full. His wide knowledge, built on such a long experience, was always a great asset to the Department.

In January, 1948, Mr. G. E. Knight joined the Authority as a Port Health Inspector, and in September, Mr. D. W. Wilkins was appointed in place of the late Mr. Evans.

Conclusion.

I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Staff of the Port Health Department for the efficient service rendered by them during the year under review.

My thanks are also tendered to the Officers of H. M. Customs, the Officers of the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive (South Wales Docks), the Harbour Master and the Pilots, for the manner in which they have so readily co-operated in the maintenance of Public Health and the prevention of disease in the port.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LENNOX,

Port Medical Officer.

